

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Probably showers to-day; partly cloudy  
to-morrow; southwest winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 55.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

# The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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## WILSON SETS NO LIMIT ON ARMY FOR CRUSHING GERMANY; WILL STAND BY RUSSIA; DENOUNCES GERMAN PEACE OFFER; 500 SINN FEIN ARRESTS IN IRELAND TO BALK GERMAN PLOT

### SEIZE LEADERS OF IRISH REDS TO NIP REVOLT

Government Officials Carry  
Out Successful Coup With-  
out Resistance.

### SECRET PAPERS FOUND

Members of Parliament and  
Countess Markievicz Are  
Among the Prisoners.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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LONDON, May 18.—For the moment

even the impending resumption of

the German offensive on the western

front is overshadowed in the public

mind by the disclosure of the existence

of a Sinn Fein German plot in Ireland,

revealed by Lord French's proclama-

tion and the arrests of practically

every prominent Sinn Fein leader,

hundreds in all, including De Valera,

the president of the organization;

Arthur Griffith, the vice-president;

William Cosgrave, M. P., and the

Countess of Markievicz, on warrants

issued under the Defence of the Realm

Act.

So far no specific charges have been

made public, but the proclamation

stated that discovery had been made

that certain persons in Ireland had

entered into a treasonable communica-

tion with Germany and that the Gov-

ernment had decided to take drastic

measures against that plot. Despatches

from Dublin this afternoon say that

the prisoners have been placed on a

Government transport in Kingston

harbor.

At least 500 Arrests.

In Dublin the arrests caused little

excitement. The headquarters of the

Sinn Fein there were occupied by the

police, who seized papers and docu-

ments that are expected to reveal the

secret workings of the organization.

The number arrested so far is esti-

mated at 500 or more, including all the

Sinn Fein members of Parliament.

In no instance was any resistance

offered to the arrests, which were

effected by the police in conjunction

with the military. The Lord Lieutenant's

proclamation was not issued until

midnight and the hours of the morning

and the early hours of the morning

the police were busy making arrests.

Military wagons sped through the

streets carrying prisoners to the police

station.

Among those arrested were the fol-

lowing:

DARRELL FIGGIS, secretary to the Sinn

Fein and an author.

JOHN MARKIEVICH, who commanded

the rebels in the Stephens Green area

of the outbreak of Easter Week in 1916.

ARTHUR GRIFITH, editor of *Nationalist*

and at present Sinn Fein candidate

for the Eastern Division of the

Parliament.

WILLIAM COSGROVE, who was sentenced

to penal servitude for participation in

the 1916 rising.

JOHN SULLIVAN, who was arrested

some time ago in the United States.

### Allied War Treaty Greatly Modified

LONDON, May 18.—The war  
treaty binding France, Italy,  
England and Russia, has been  
abrogated and replaced by a new  
treaty, according to the Man-  
chester *Guardian*. The old treaty  
embodied the terms upon which  
Italy entered the war and the  
*Guardian* assumes that it is  
greatly modified by the new con-  
vention. This was the treaty  
published by the Bolshevik Gov-  
ernment in Russia on January  
26, 1918.

### Leon Trotsky, who in January

was the Bolshevik Foreign Minis-  
ter, published sensational secret  
treaties and documents from the  
files of the Russian Foreign Of-  
fice. The one referred to in the  
foregoing despatch was signed by  
Sir Edward Grey, British Minis-  
ter for Foreign Affairs, and the  
Italian and Russian Ambassa-  
dors in London. It set  
forth in detail the territorial  
concessions demanded by Italy  
before that country entered the  
war against the Central Powers.

### GERMANS WAIT TO STRIKE IN FOG

Force of 1,900,000 Men Massed  
and Ready When Mist  
Hides Movements.

WILLING TO STAKE ALL  
Belief That Effort to Envelop  
Allies Will Be Made South  
of Amiens.

LONDON, May 18.—It will be three

weeks to-morrow since the battle front

in France and Flanders other than the

minor patrol clashes and raids that

occur all the time. Why the Germans

have taken such an unusually long time

to prepare for the resumption of their

offensive is not yet clear, but opinion is

practically unanimous in the staffs of

the Allies' forces that the enemy's

preparations are practically completed

and that he awaits only for suitable

weather to strike his new blow. The

weather now is perfect, but what the

Germans want apparently is foggy

conditions to aid them in their drive of March 21.

The *Petit Parisien* says the enemy has

massed nearly all his best troops on the

attacking front. Between the Belgian

coast and the Oise, it states, 140 divisions

(about 1,900,000 men) have been

distributed, eighty-two in the front line

or for direct support and the remainder

behind the lines to be used for augment-

ing the push at the principal point of

attack.

This newspaper says the German plan

is to threaten Amiens, cut the railroad

between that point and Clermont, and

break up the allied forces, whatever the

cost may be.

Surprise Raid by Australians.

The official statements are duller than

usual to-night; even the minor activi-

ties noted are so scattered that they af-

ford no indication of where the great

blow is to fall. Field Marshal Haig in

his night report tells of a successful raid

by Australian troops against a German

post west of the village of Mortancourt,

in which the Germans were taken by

surprise and twenty-one of them were

captured, with no loss to the Australians.

The German artillery was more active

in the Villers-Bretonneux sector, east

of Amiens.

The French report violent bombard-

ments last night north and south of the

Avre, also in the Amiens region. The

earlier British statement says the Ger-

### 100 TO 200 DIE IN TNT BLAST AT PITTSBURG

Volcano Like Explosion  
Rocks Plant—Fire and  
Fumes Fatal.

### RED CROSS PARADE HALTS

Nurses Rush to Hospitals—  
Women in Costume Help  
Police.

PITTSBURG, May 18.—Probably two  
hundred persons killed to-day when  
an explosion of TNT demolished the  
plant of the Aetna Chemical Company  
at Oakdale, on the Pennsylvania Rail-  
road, sixteen miles from this city.

Five hundred workmen in the plant  
were startled at noon by a report not  
much louder than the crack of a pistol.  
It came from the soda house, but they  
knew its deadly import, and as one man  
rushed for the nearest exit, before they  
could gain the open the very air  
seemed to burst into flames, and with  
a roar that was heard for miles the  
long factory buildings were hurled high  
into the air, carrying with them ponder-  
ous equipment and scores of men.

A great cloud of dust and smoke  
settled over the scene and through its  
deadly fumes torn and mangled forms  
dropped to the earth, many dead, but  
others to meet their end in the flaming  
debris.

Blown Far Away.

Many of the injured, some of whom  
were found as far as half a mile from  
the wreckage of the factory, were  
brought to Pittsburgh hospitals by special  
trains and in ambulances during the  
afternoon and early evening, all so badly  
hurt that in only a comparatively few  
instances were physicians able to hold  
out any hope for their recovery.

The property loss was estimated at

\$1,500,000.

Immediately after the second explo-

sion the mass of broken beams and

twisted timbers broke out in a great

blaze, while the highly inflammable

chemicals used in the manufacture of

TNT added ample fuel to the

flames. Blast after blast followed as

the heat reached the tanks, endangering

property in the entire community. Nox-

ious gases rose from the burning mass

and spread over the little valley and

surrounding hills, making perilous the

work of rescue.

Telephones Wrecked.

Telephone and telegraph wires were

wrecked by the explosion, and the tracks

of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and

St. Louis Railroad (the Panhandle

route) were blocked by the falling build-

ings. An employee hastened to Carneg-

ie, four miles distant, where wreck

and relief trains were quickly made up

and hurried to Oakdale, while every

hospital in Pittsburgh sent ambulances

with nurses and doctors.

Company guards, under the direction

of a detail of the State constabulary,

surrounded the burning ruins and were

later reinforced by deputy sheriffs and a

large party of deputy coroners.

For a time it seemed as though it

would be impossible to reach the

wreckage because of the haze, the con-

stantly widening zone of gases and the

danger from explosion. But the nurses

and doctors were not to be deterred.

One young nurse, Miss Mary Ansel-

man of New Philadelphia, Ohio, a mem-

ber of the staff of St. John's Hospital,

Pittsburgh, who was among the first to

answer the call for help, was perhaps

fatally injured. Other rescuers were

caught near a little stream into which

acid and oil had poured. It exploded

as they crossed and a number are

thought to have perished. Sheriff Wil-

### Text of President Wilson's Speech

THE following speech was made by President Wilson last night at the Metropolitan Opera House:

Mr. Chairman and fellow countrymen: I should be  
very sorry to think that Mr. Davidson in any degree  
curtailed his exceedingly interesting speech for fear that  
he was postponing mine, because I am sure you listened  
with the same intent and intimate interest with which  
I listened to the extraordinarily vivid account he gave  
of the things which he had realized because he had come  
in contact with them on the other side of the waters.  
We compass them with our imagination; he com-  
passed them in his personal experience, and I am not  
come here to-night to review for you the work of the  
Red Cross. I am not competent to do so, because I  
have not had the time or the opportunity to follow it  
in detail. I have come here simply to say a few words  
to you as to what it all seems to me to mean; and it  
means a great deal.

There are two duties with which we are face to face.  
The first duty is to win the war. [Great applause.] And  
the second duty, that goes hand in hand with it, is to  
win it greatly and worthily, showing the real quality of  
our power not only but the real quality of our purpose  
and of ourselves. Of course the first duty, the duty  
that we must keep in the foreground of our thought  
until it is accomplished, is to win the war. I have  
heard gentlemen recently say that there must be 5,000,000  
men ready. Why limit it to 5,000,000? [Great applause.]  
I have asked the Congress of the United States to  
name no limit, because the Congress intends, I am  
sure, as we all intend, that every ship that can carry  
men or supplies shall go laden upon every voyage  
with every man and every supply she can carry. And  
we are not to be diverted from the grim purpose of  
winning the war by any inane approaches upon the  
subject of peace.

I can say with a clear conscience that I have tested  
those intimations and have found them inane. I  
now recognize them for what they are, an opportunity  
to have a free hand, particularly in the East, to carry  
out purposes of conquest and exploitation.

To Stand by Russia.

Every proposal with regard to accommodation in  
the west involves a reservation with regard to the  
east. Now, so far as I am concerned, I intend to  
stand by Russia as well as France.

A voice interrupted him with "God bless you."  
The helpless friends are the helpless ones  
that need friends and succor, and if any man in Ger-  
many thinks we are going to sacrifice anybody for our  
own sake, I will tell them now they are mistaken. For  
the glory of this war, my fellow citizens, so far as we  
are concerned, is that it is, perhaps for the first time  
in history, an unselfish war.

I could not be proud to fight for a selfish purpose,  
but I can be proud to fight for mankind. If they wish  
peace let them come forward through accredited rep-  
resentatives and lay their terms on the table. We have  
laid ours, and they know what they are.

But behind all this grim purpose, my friends, lies the  
opportunity to demonstrate not only force, which will  
be demonstrated to the utmost, but the opportunity  
to demonstrate character, and it is that opportunity  
that we have most conspicuously in the work of the Red  
Cross.

Not that our men in arms do not represent our char-  
acter for they do and it is a character which those who  
see and realize appreciate and admire; but their duty  
is the duty of force. The duty of the Red Cross is the  
duty of mercy and succor and friendship.

War Knitting the World.

Have you formed a picture in your imagination of  
what this war is doing for us and for the world? In my  
mind I am convinced that not a hundred years of  
peace could have knitted this nation together as this  
single year of war has knitted it together, and better  
even than that, if possible, it is knitting the world to-  
gether.

I look at the picture. In the centre of the scene four  
nations engaged against the world and at every point  
of vantage, showing that they are seeking selfish ag-  
grandizement, and against them twenty-three govern-  
ments representing the greater part of the population  
of the world, drawn together into a new sense of  
community of interest, a new sense of community of  
purpose, a new sense of unity of life.

The Secretary of War told me an interesting in-  
cident the other day. He said when he was in Italy a  
member of the Italian Government was explaining to  
him the many reasons why Italy felt near to the United  
States.

He said: "If you want to try an interesting experi-  
ment go up to any one of these troop trains and ask  
English how many of them have been in America, and  
see what happens." He tried the experiment. He went  
up to a troop train and he said, "How many of you  
boys have been in America?" and he said it seemed to  
him as if half of them sprang up: "Me from San Fran-  
cisco; me from New York; all over." [Laughter and  
applause.]

There was part of the heart of America in the Italian  
army. [Applause.] People that had been knitted to us  
by association, who knew us, who had lived amongst us,  
who had worked shoulder to shoulder with us, and  
now, friends of America, were fighting for their native  
Italy. [Applause.]

The Only Binding Tie.

Friendship is the only cement that will ever hold the  
world together. [Applause.] And this intimate contact  
of the great Red Cross, which the people who are suf-  
fering the terrors and deprivations of this war is going  
to be one of the greatest instrumentalities of friendship  
that the world ever knew, and the centre of the heart of  
it all, if we sustain it properly, will be this land that we  
so dearly love.

My friends, a great day of duty has come, and duty  
finds a man's soul as no kind of work can ever find it.  
The duty that faces us all now is to serve our  
country, and our manhood affords to make a fortune out  
of this war. There are men among us who have for-  
gotten that, if they ever knew it. Some of you are old

enough—I am old enough—to remember men who  
made fortunes out of the civil war, and you know  
how they were regarded by their fellow citizens. That  
was a war to save one country—this is a war to save  
the world.

Your relation to the Red Cross is one of the rela-  
tions which will relieve you of the stigma. You can't  
give anything to the Government of the United States.  
It won't accept it. There is a law of Congress against  
accepting even services without pay. The only thing  
that the Government will accept is a loan, and duties  
performed, but it is a great deal better to give than  
to lend or to pay, and your great channel for giving  
is the American Red Cross.

No Credit in Lending.

Down in your hearts you can't take very much satisfac-  
tion in the last analysis in lending money to the  
Government of the United States, because the interest  
which you draw will burn your pockets; it is a commer-  
cial transaction, and some men have even dared to cavil  
at the rate of interest.

But when you give, something of your heart, some-  
thing of your soul, something of yourself goes with the  
gift, particularly when it is given in such form that it  
never can come back by way of direct benefit to your-  
self. You know there is the old cynical definition of  
gratitude as "the lively expectation of favors to come."  
[Laughter.] Well, there is no expectation of favors to  
come in this kind of giving. These things are bestowed  
in order that the world may be a fitter place to live in,  
that men may be secured, that homes may be restored,  
that suffering may be relieved, that the face of the  
earth may have the blight of destruction taken away  
from it, and that wherever force goes there shall go  
mercy and helpfulness.

And when you give, give absolutely all that you can  
spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving.  
[Laughter.] If you give with self-adulation you are not  
giving at all, you are giving to your own vanity; but  
if you give until it hurts then your heart blood goes  
into it.

Hits at Germany.

And think what we have here! We call it the Ameri-  
can Red Cross, but it is merely a branch of a great  
international organization, which is not only recognized  
by the statutes of each of the civilized Governments of  
the world, but it is recognized by international agree-  
ment and treaty as the recognized and accepted instru-  
mentality of mercy and succor. One of the deepest  
stains that rests upon the reputation of the German  
army is that they have not respected the Red Cross.

That goes to the root of the matter. They have not  
respected the instrumentality they themselves partici-  
pated in setting up as the thing which no man was to  
touch, because it was the expression of common hu-  
manity. We are members, by being members of the  
American Red Cross, of a great fraternity and comradeship  
which extends all over the world, and this cross  
which these ladies bore to-day is an emblem of Chris-  
tianity itself.

It fills my imagination to think of the women all over  
this country who are busy to-night and are busy every  
night and every day doing the work of the Red Cross,  
busy with a great eagerness to find out the most per-  
fectable thing to do, busy with a forgetfulness of all the  
old rivalries of their social relationships, ready to cur-  
tail the duties of the household in order that they may  
contribute to this common work that all their hearts  
are engaged in, and in doing which their hearts become  
acquainted with each other.

Draws People Together.

When you think of this you realize how the people  
of the United States are being drawn together into a  
great intimate family whose heart is being used for the  
service, not only of the soldiers but for the service of  
civilians where they suffer and are lost in a maze of  
distress and distraction.

You have then this noble picture of justice and  
mercy as the two servants of liberty.

Only where men are free do they think the thoughts  
of comradeship; only where they are free do they think  
the thoughts of sympathy; only where they are free do  
they realize their dependence upon one another, and  
their comradeship in a common interest and common  
necessity.

I heard a story the other day that was ridiculous,  
but it is worth repeating, because it contains the germ  
of truth. An Indian was enlisted in the army. He re-  
turned to the reservation on a furlough. He was asked  
what he thought of it. He said, "No much good; too  
much salute; not much shoot." [Laughter.] Then he  
was asked, "Are you going back?" "Yes." "Well, do  
you know what you are fighting for?" "Yes, me know;  
fight to make whole damn world Democratic party." [Laughter and applause.]

Partly Right.